

In-session workshop on gender-responsive adaptation and capacity-building, and training for delegates on gender issues

Day 2

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Session III: Steps forward: exploring recommendations for next-step action

- Working Group 1: Parties to the UNFCCC (policy makers/implementers). Facilitator: Ms. Anniete Cohn-Lois (Dominican Republic)
- Working Group 2: Finance, including GEF, GCF, AF. Facilitator: Mr. Juan Hoffmaister (GCF)
- Working Group 3: UNFCCC secretariat and UN System. Facilitator: Ms. Aira Kalela (EU issue lead for gender)
- Working Group 4: Implementing agencies and civil society at the national/subnational level. Facilitator: Ms. Bridget Burns (WEDO)

Working Group 1 – Parties to the UNFCCC (policy-makers/implementers)

Challenges identified:

- Gender has been sidelined from the core negotiations on climate change and must be better integrated in discussions on all thematic areas
 - This is due in part to a lack of common understanding and capacity on gender within delegations
 - Efforts to build capacity fail to achieve gender balance, drawing far more women than men
 - Indicates inadequate understanding of the relevance of gender beyond women's issues
- The lack of gender integration at the international level is reflective of a similar narrative at the country level
 - National policies on gender neglect to take into account climate change, and vice versa
 - National policy-makers often unaware of small-scale, on the ground initiatives that are successfully addressing interlinkages between gender and climate change, and could potentially be upscaled and replicated at the national level

Working Group 1 – Parties to the UNFCCC (policy-makers/implementers)

Recommendations:

- Take advantage of existing platforms (e.g. Group of Friends on gender) to create a more effective communication strategy on the relevance of gender beyond women's issues
- Use existing tools and guidelines (e.g. UNDP/UNEP National Communications toolkit) to create gender-responsive national communications
- Identify “hotspots” in the interlinkages between gender and climate change: identifying areas in need of urgent action and mapping out women's abilities in influencing the efficiency and efficacy of response measures
- Increase convergence and collaboration between national gender machineries and ministries addressing climate change impacts

Working Group 2 – Finance, including GEF, GCF, AF

Challenges identified:

1. Tracking

- Need for disaggregated data and information on gender to enhance understanding of gender for actors at the programme level and highlight particular needs and abilities of women
- Indicators for monitoring and evaluating gender must be further refined to be common and comparable
- Stakeholder perspective must be integrated into tracking and monitoring to ensure transparency, efficiency, and accountability

2. Access

- Need for goals and targets at fund level to enable more effective transfer of funds to women
- A lack of gender mainstreaming in policies or
- Information not being effectively communicated to gender machineries and gender advocates

3. Programming and evaluation

- Applicability of DAC markers
- Need for actor analysis up-front
- Low gender sensitivity of mitigation finance and mitigation projects must be addressed
- Linkage of INDCs (as well as NAMA, NAPs, NAPAs)

Working Group 2 – Finance, including the GEF, GCF, AF

Recommendations:

- **Governance:** integrate gender from fund management level to project level
- **Strengthen capacity building:** enable gender mainstreaming at all levels i.e. national policy makers, decision-makers of OEs and AF
- Enhance **access to finance and information** e.g. small-scale organizations' access to the GCF and NAMA facility
- **Strengthen incentives in programming** e.g. formulation of targets, educating project implementers
- **Mainstreaming gender throughout decision-making process**
- **Enhance engagement** from all stakeholders, including from civil-society organizations
- **Gender balance in programming** (mitigation vs. adaptation)
- **Sharing of experiences and success stories** e.g. on the regional level - providers of finance discussing how gender is relevant in the regional/cultural context.
- **Integration of gender in public expenditure review:** examine where and how funds are allocated and efficacy in addressing challenges identified
- Combination of **SDGs and Paris Agreement as over-arching framework** for enhancing access and efficiency

Working Group 3 – UNFCCC secretariat and UN System

Challenges identified:

- Determining the nature of the next phase of the Lima work programme on gender, by addressing
 1. assistance required by countries in integrating gender issues in the national and local contexts, including through existing processes under the Paris Agreement such as NAPs, INDCs, national communications, etc.
 2. a lack of synergy/coordination between the various bodies and work streams under the UNFCCC in order to avoid duplication on ongoing work, e.g. work of the LEG on NAPs, the Nairobi Work Programme work on the online portal and activities undertaken on the synthesis and dissemination of info on gender-sensitive tools
 3. improving gender balance in the UNFCCC delegations

Working Group 3 – UNFCCC secretariat and UN System

Recommendations:

Elements for conclusions by SBI 44 on gender and climate change leading to a gender decision at COP 22 in Marrakesh:

- COP 22 should make a decision to strengthen the integration of gender equality in all relevant activities within the UNFCCC and to continue the Lima Work Programme on Gender. The decision could include the following elements:
 1. Request the secretariat to strengthen the coordination and coherence in integrating the gender equality in the main processes and frameworks including the preparation and implementation of NDCs, NAPs, national communications, technology framework, capacity-building framework, GEF, GCF, and AF;
 2. Request the secretariat to report biannually on progress in integrating the gender equality in the main processes and frameworks including the preparation and implementation of the NDCs, NAPs, national communications, technology framework, capacity-building framework, GEF, GCF and AF;
 3. Agrees to review annually the information on the gender balance in delegations, various bodies and of the convention and its protocols and in the leadership of these bodies provided by the secretariat;

Working Group 3 – UNFCCC secretariat and UN System

4. Note the successful implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and decide to continue it with regular reviews and updates. The work programme could include the following elements:

- Request the secretariat to organize the in session workshops reviewing on the progress and considering further measures for integrating the gender equality in the topical processes including the preparation of NDCs, NAPs and national communications, capacity building, funding, technical reviews and preparation for stock taking;
- Request the secretariat to organize the training for women delegates, in particular from least developing countries, on the negotiating skills and emerging processes within the UNFCCC, as well as information sharing and capacity building for the staff members on integrating the gender equality in the relevant programmes and meaning of the various gender terms;
- Request the secretariat to provide capacity building and technical support to regional and national meetings and training in particular on preparation and implementation of NDCs, NAPs and national communications;
- Provide a forum for sharing the best practices on integrating the gender equality in the climate policies, in particular on preparing and implementing the NDCs, NAPs, national communications and the means for those;
- Request the secretariat to prepare technical reports, tools and other means on integrating gender equality in emerging climate policies;
- Invites Parties, other international organizations to cooperate, provide financial support and contribution in kind for implementing the gender programme.

Working Group 4 – Implementing agencies and civil society a national/subnational level

Challenges identified:

- Need for analysis of structural power imbalance (ex. patriarchal or matriarchal society), which can be done by applying tool kits (ex. “floating coconut tool kits” for demonstrating productive labour of women) and can be improved by having male champions
- Good practices by grassroots support organizations (GSOs) in both developing and developed countries addressing interlinkages between gender and climate change are not well documented and are therefore not fed/translated into the policy dialogue. The documentation of good practices and successful translation into policy language are thus required
- Need to strengthen policy-makers’ understanding of gender at all levels
- Need to strengthen the capacity of and access to finance for GSOs

Working Group 4 – Implementing agencies and civil society a national/subnational level

Recommendations:

- Continued space for dialogue/ exchange and skills sharing with policy makers at the international level, particularly connecting with grassroots and community leaders;
- Look to ensure guidelines in the NDC/ national communications processes for ensuring they are gender-responsive in the international process; but also, from implementing agencies and CSOs, to develop processes at national level which include clear methodologies for ensuring gender is effectively mainstreamed in all climate actions, and that gender experts and women's groups are fully engaged, which can act as examples to other countries;
- Need for greater data collection, documentation and analysis from CSOs, agencies as well as effective communications to translate this to policy-makers;
- CSOs to focus on methodologies and tools for power-mapping which move beyond simply participation and numbers but which allow communities to define power relations and division of labour and better understand the gender dimensions of a particular context;
- CSO lobby and advocacy for access to finance for women, in international climate finance mechanisms, but also in reviewing all financial flows as well as major philanthropy. In addition, strong lobby and advocacy for substantive rights for women, such as rights to land, water, food.